

Oster® Electric Dog Clipper

small animal grooming



TEN RULES FOR DOG CLIPPING

1. Do not cut matted hair.
— Brush out vigorously.
2. Do not clip with coat unclean.
— Bathe dog before clipping.
3. Do not cut wet hair.
— Dry thoroughly.
4. Do not fail to lubricate Blades.
— Apply one or two drops of lightweight machine oil to blade teeth.
5. Do not cut against grain.
— Cut with fall of the hair
6. Do not cut too fast.
— Feed slowly.
7. Do not disturb blade tension.
— Clean by sliding off top blade.
8. Do not wait too long between trims.
— Groom and trim often.
9. Do not drop Clipper or Blades.
— Handle as any fine instrument.
10. Do not fail to thank your Dog.
— He is almost human.

NOTE: Clipper shown in use is not necessarily the exact model packed with this book.

**IN SPORTS, WORK AND PLAY, DOGS HAVE BEEN MAN'S MOST
FAITHFUL COMPANION**



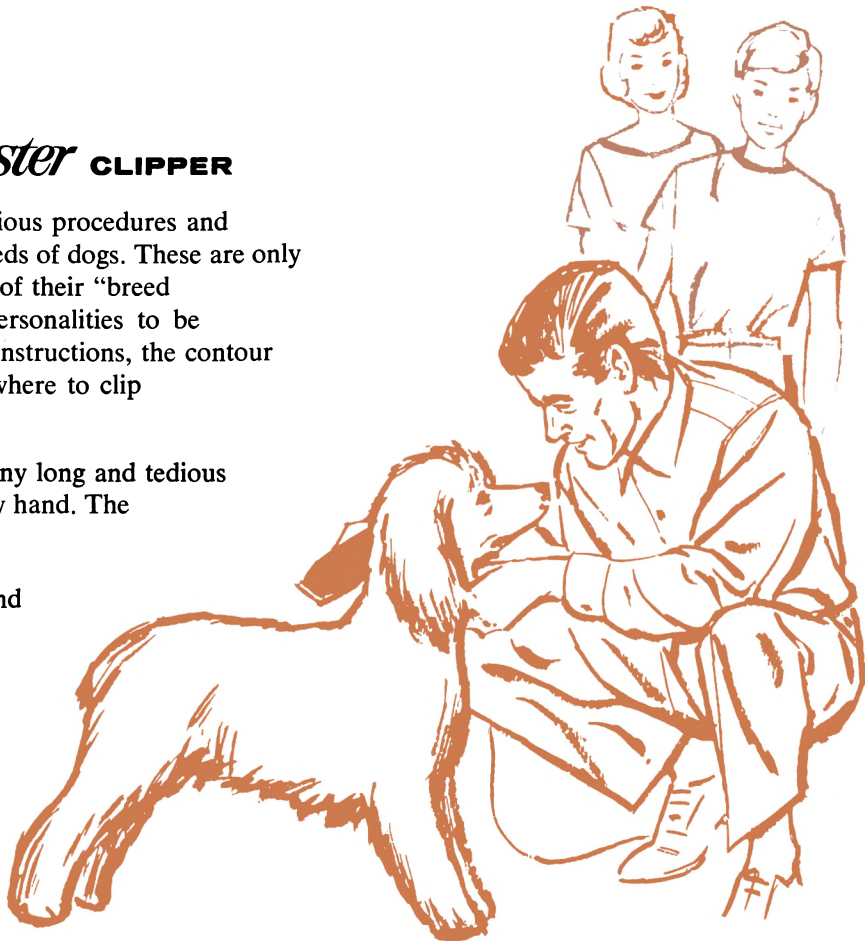
Dogs are the most popular of all pets because of the warm feeling that springs up between master and dog. Some dogs are small, and make good pets in the city. Larger dogs are the happiest when they are kept in the country where they have room to run.

Good grooming of a dog is a vitally essential element to his health and well being. Daily brushings remove dog odors from the dog's body and improve the skin. It also helps to protect against skin diseases. A dog properly clipped brings out the beauty in the animal. An OSTER Dog Clipper gives you the instrument you need to do the job with ease. You'll enjoy your OSTER clipper- you'll be closer friends with your dog.

HOW TO USE YOUR *Oster* CLIPPER

Illustrated in this book are the various procedures and techniques for clipping various breeds of dogs. These are only a guide, since most dogs fall short of their “breed standards” and have their own personalities to be considered. Study your grooming instructions, the contour of the dog, then decide how and where to clip to produce the best desired effect.

The OSTER clipper eliminates many long and tedious hours previously spent grooming by hand. The small size, light weight and power of the universal motor-driven OSTER Home Dog Clipper ease and improve dog clipping, minimizing dog tension and clipper fear.





Before starting to clip your dog, wash and dry him thoroughly. This removes foreign matter that dulls clipper blades. For quicker and more thorough drying of your dog after the bath, use an electric hair dryer. Hold dryer about four to six inches from the coat, and brush the hair out from the skin.

Be sure that your dog is standing on a firm surface; this will facilitate moving about your dog to clip him in the manner you desire. Keep all your grooming tools within easy reach.

Before starting to clip your dog, it is wise to let him hear the sound of the clipper so that he will not be startled when you begin to remove the hair.

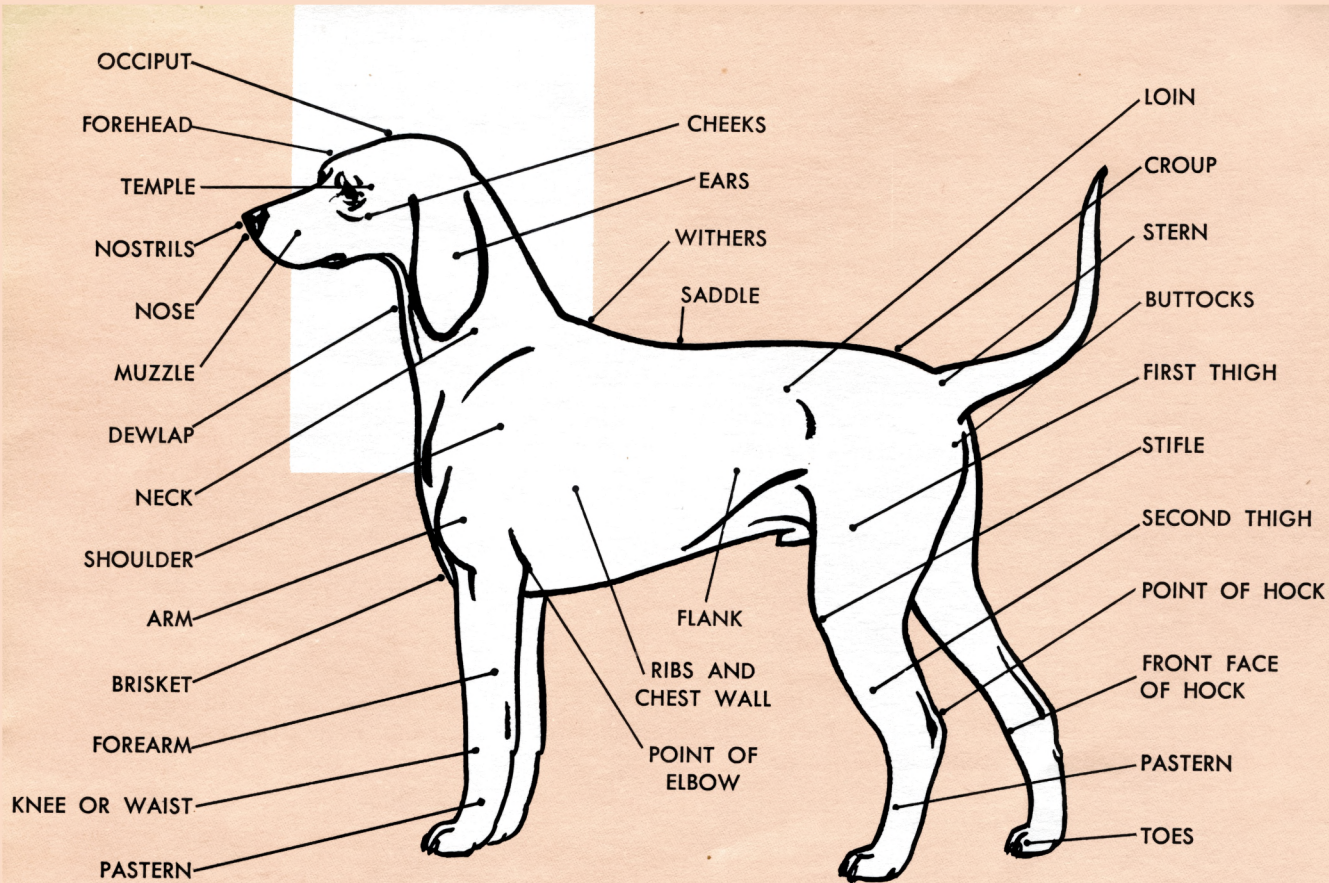
For general clipping always clip with the hair grain — never against it. Move the clipper slowly through the hair. Give it time to feed and cut the hair. You'll actually do a better job in less time.



NOTE: Occasionally you may wish to use a comb attachment when trimming your dog. These attachments prevent “scalping” of the dog. They are “snap on” attachments that come in various sizes. The size that is marked on each comb refers to the length the hair will remain after clipping.

HOW TO CARE FOR THE *Oster* CLIPPER

- Connect only to power source as shown on rating plate.
- Always oil the cutting blades before each use. Lubricate with one or two drops. Do not use heavy oil, petroleum jelly, or grease of any kind. They will impair the cutting and operating efficiency of the clipper.
- Oil clipper blades 2 or 3 times during use. This will allow blades to remain cool and cut more efficiently.
- The cutting blades of your clipper can be sharpened repeatedly. Protect the blades with the blade guard when the clipper is not in use. Avoid cutting foreign objects, bumping or dropping the clipper when in use. Cutting blades are not guaranteed against dulling or breaking.
- Clean blades cut better. To clean: Brush blades thoroughly, oil blades, operate for one minute, and rebrush. Wipe off excess oil.
- Like other fine cutlery, the blades of your clipper could get dull with extended use. Sharpening demands special skill and equipment. **FOR GENUINE FACTORY SHARPENING**, send clipper to the Authorized Service Station nearest you. The charge does not include replacement of broken blades and worn or damaged parts. Labor charge for general overhaul and repair is slightly higher.
- Do not tamper with the clipper. If service is necessary, send the clipper to the Authorized Service Station nearest you.

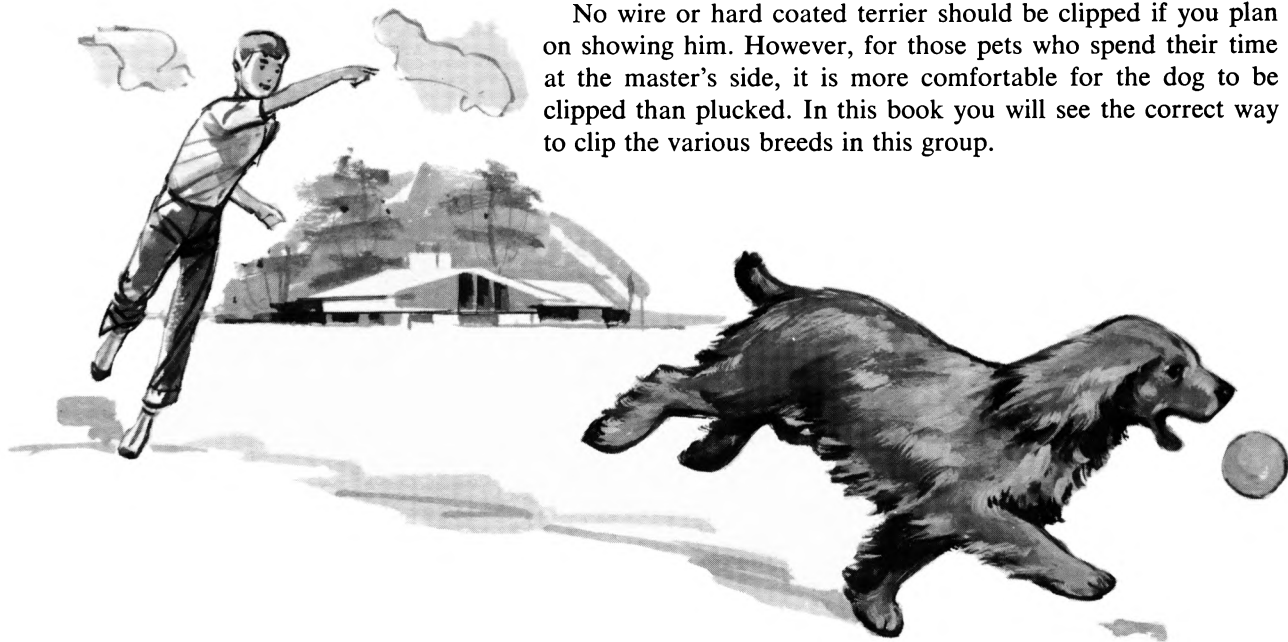


KNOW YOUR DOG

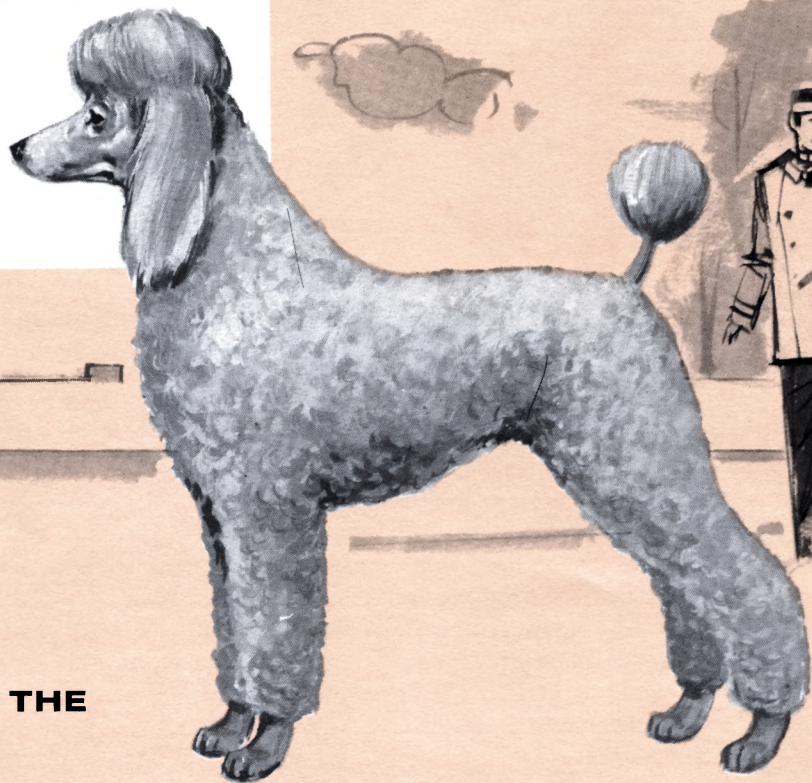
Few if any breeds of dogs require allover clipping. Most pet owners will agree that their dogs look more comfortable and presentable when they are clipped in the manner of the breed they represent.

Most sporting breeds grow a fairly long coat on the body, and considerable feathering on the legs and ears. These breeds may be clipped about the head and over the top of the ears, and down the front of the neck, blending the clipped parts into the coat.

No wire or hard coated terrier should be clipped if you plan on showing him. However, for those pets who spend their time at the master's side, it is more comfortable for the dog to be clipped than plucked. In this book you will see the correct way to clip the various breeds in this group.



**CLIPPING THE
POODLE**



PUPPY TRIM

The puppy trim may be started at any time after your poodle has been weaned and has started to grow hair.

For this trim, the face, feet and tail are clipped as shown in the illustrations. This being your poodle's first encounter with the clipper, and the routine of being trimmed, you may expect some dissension from your subject. Don't be alarmed, and don't give in, or in the future your puppy will know he is the boss, and will continue to act up when being clipped.



First, turn your clipper on and allow the dog to hear the hum of the motor. Let him become thoroughly accustomed to the sound so as to dispel clipper fear and lessen tension. Now take the dog's muzzle in your left hand (if you are right handed) and hold it gently but firmly while you ease your clipper from the front of his ear toward the end of his nose, keeping the blade flat against the skull. Your objective here is to keep a straight line from the corner of the dog's eye to the edge of his ear, clipping all the hair from the cheeks and muzzle. Repeat the procedure on the opposite side. It will help soothe your dog if you talk to him softly while you are clipping his face. Take your time. As you become better acquainted with dog clipping you will automatically acquire the best technique for comfortable and easy clipping. As you experiment with your Oster clipper you will soon determine the best speed for efficient clipping.





One of the trickiest spots to clip is around the dog's mouth. With the fingers of your left hand, carefully pull back the corner of the mouth to prevent cutting the dog's lip while you clip the hair from the edges. It's important that you use extreme care to avoid nipping the skin.

When clipping the nose, make a straight line between the eyes, as illustrated. Clip all the hair from this line to the tip of the nose. There is no need to hurry, especially when clipping the face areas. After several clippings your dog will demonstrate the patience needed for an exacting trim.





Now you are ready to clip the neck. Start from a point a bit above the breastbone, and clip upward to the chin . . . slowly. Make a slightly curved line up to meet the clipped area of the cheek, meeting this just below the ear.



A

Illustration A

Most poodles are a bit touchy about their feet, but with perseverance and care, you can overcome their fear. Clip against the grain of the hair, over the arch of the toes and around the heel of the foot; then, being very careful not to cut the web between, clip the toes and hair between them to make a neat appearance. Turn the foot and clip any hair that may be growing on the underside, so that it won't pick up mud or burrs to track into your home.

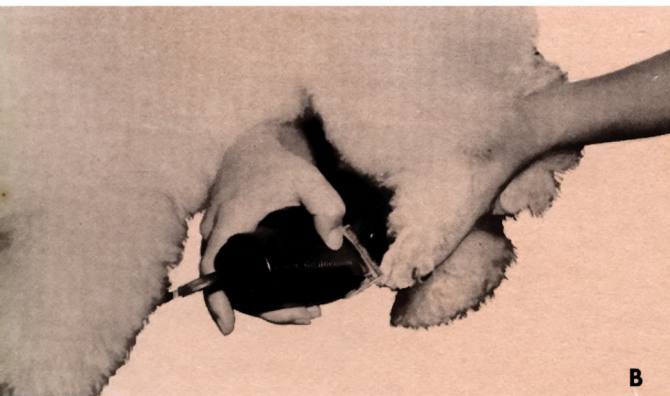


Illustration B

The back feet are trimmed in the same manner, but you may find it easier to stand behind the dog to hold the foot.

Illustration C

The tail should be clipped from halfway between the base and the tip against the grain of the hair to the base of the tail.

You may now take your clipper and, holding it out from the body, lightly take off the scraggly ends to give a neat appearance all over.



DUTCH TRIM

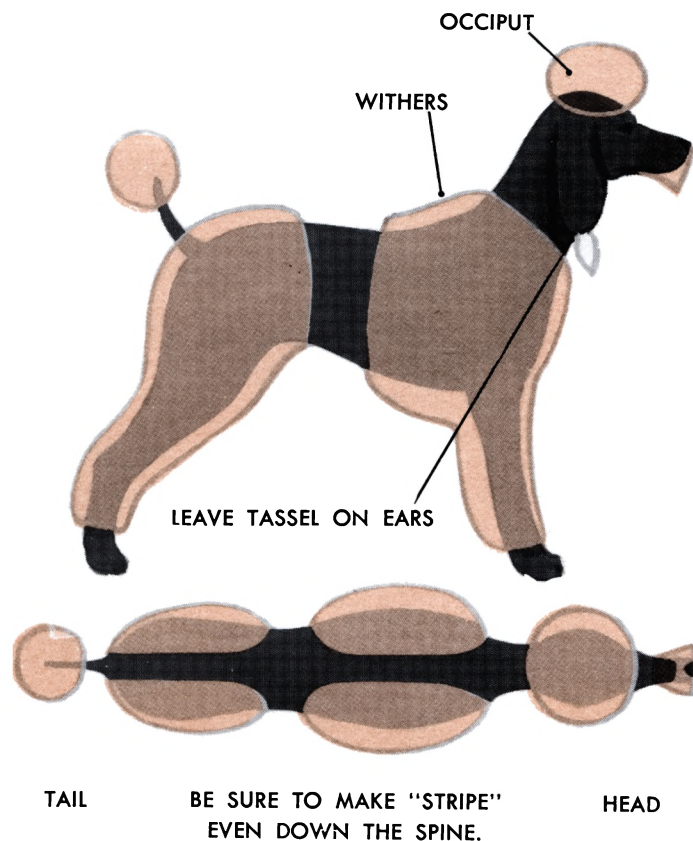
The Dutch trim is the most popular with pet owners because it gives their dogs a more chic appearance. Again, your Oster dog clipper plays a most important part in your work, as it enables you to make the necessary lines straight and even without all the bother of measuring and snipping otherwise necessary.

First refer to the illustrations in the puppy clip for clipping the face, feet and tail. Clipping should be accomplished against the grain of the hair.

Second, taking the ear, gently and carefully clip against the grain until it is free from hair on both sides, leaving a small tassel on the tip.

Third, take your clipper and clip with the grain of the hair from the occiput to the withers, and complete a "collar" around the dog's neck, so that he resembles the illustration.





You are now ready to complete his "new-suit." Following the line of the backbone, clip in a straight line from the base of the tail to the collar you have made. Once this line is established, you may either leave it the width of the clipper blade as it is, or you may make it wider, to suit yourself. Now take careful aim and follow the line of the ribs, clipping another path around the loin of the dog. It is easier if you clip this path with the grain of the hair until you have established the pattern. Now, step back and eye your dog. Will he look better with a wide girdle or a narrow one? Following your decision, take your clipper, and make a curved line, as shown in the illustration, so that the dog's hindquarters give the effect of having Dutch trousers. Brush the remaining hair out from the body so it is as even as possible, and tidy up your dog with the clipper, keeping it well away from the body. Be careful not to dig any holes. Move your clipper through the loose ends to make your dog look like a real silhouette.



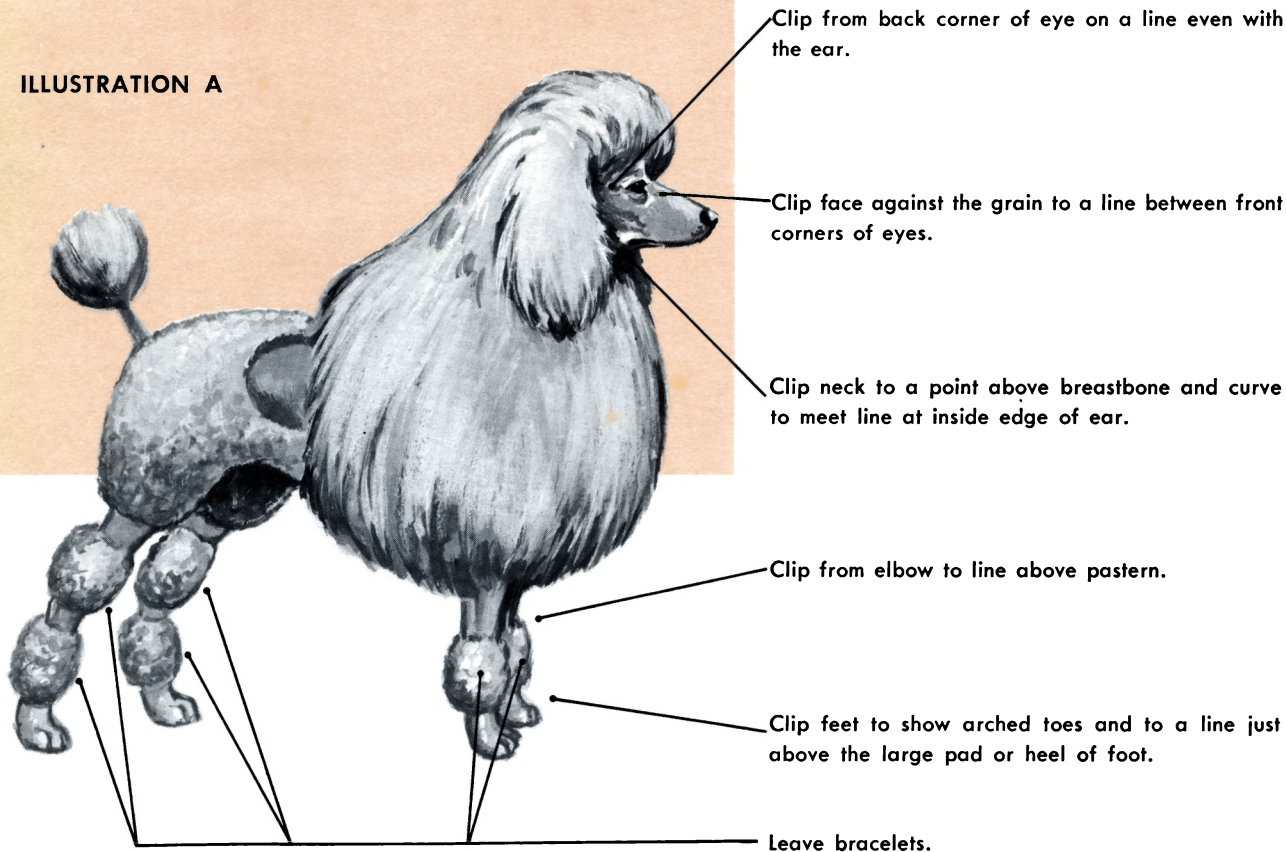
ENGLISH SADDLE TRIM

show trim

This is a very popular trim. As in the Puppy Clip, the face, feet and tail are clipped, but there the similarity ends. As you will notice (illustration A) the forelegs are clipped from above the pastern to the elbow going against the grain of the hair. The body coat, or mane, is cultivated and allowed to grow long, including the topknot which is fastened with a rubber band or hairclip.

When clipping the face, clip from the back corner of the eye on a line even with the ear. Then clip a straight line between the corners of the eyes. Now clip neck down to a point just above the breastbone and curve up to meet the line at inside edge of ear—made when you clipped the face. Clip from elbow to line above pastern, and clip feet to show arch of toes and around the heel or large pad at back. Leave bracelet.

ILLUSTRATION A





ENGLISH SADDLE TRIM (continued)

From a point just behind the rib carriage, carefully clip a band about an inch wide all around your dog's body. Now you are ready to start your *pattern*. Clip the hair on the hindquarters shorter than that of the mane. Now take your clipper and make a cut-out as shown in the illustration below, trying to make a small semicircular cut, and leaving the hair both above and below as illustrated.

On the hind legs, you will notice, there are two bands. The first is just below the stifle joint, and the second just at the hock. It will help you to stand behind your dog and start the bands with the scissors, making sure they are even before you use your clipper to define them properly. Try not to make the bands too wide, as they will then tend to give

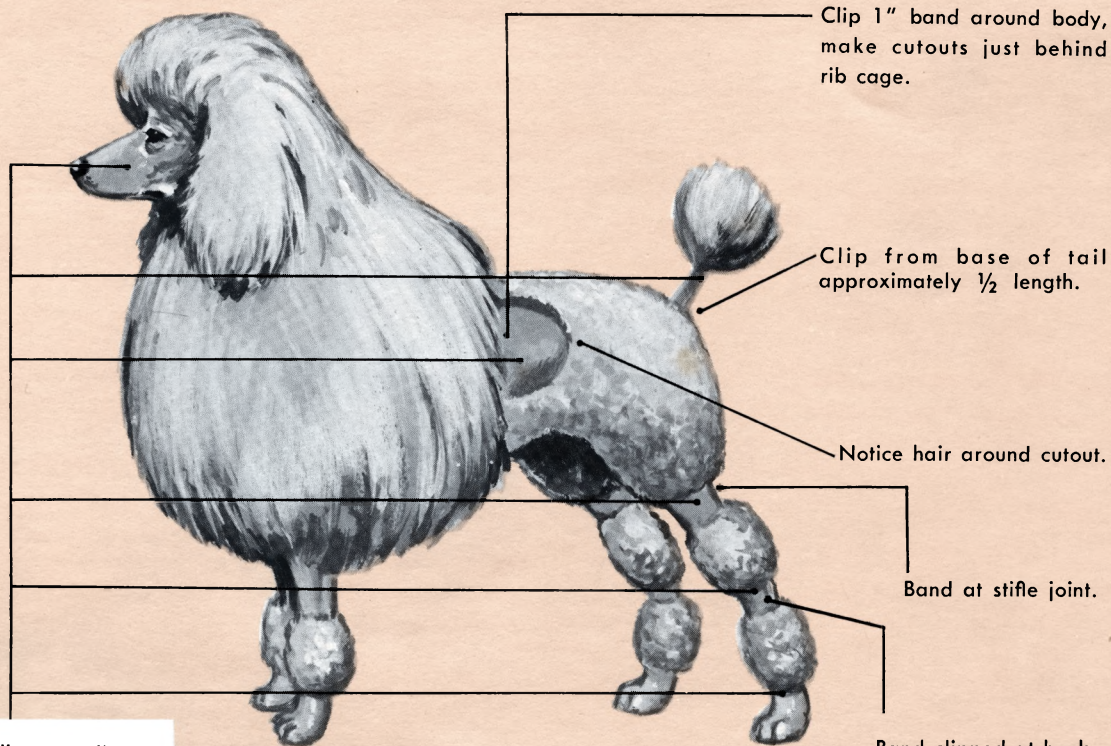
the dog an awkward appearance.

After you have combed the saddle and bracelets, use your clipper to remove the leftovers; this will give that "finished appearance."

As you did on the front feet, clip the hind feet to show arch of toes and around to heel or large pad at back.

When clipping the tail, clip from base of tail to approximately one half the length of tail.

It is advisable to clip the stomach and a small area inside the thighs and around genitals both for comfort and cleanliness. Great care should be taken not to clip over these areas too fast as this causes irritation.



CONTINENTAL CLIP

This trim differs little from the English Saddle Trim as concerns the forepart of the dog. For this clip, the feet are neatly clipped, and a pom-pom left on the front legs, about wide enough to cover the pastern, and the rest of the leg is clipped to the elbow. The face is clipped as in the Puppy Trim, but the forepart of the body is allowed to grow long.

Take your Oster dog clipper and remove all the hair from the dog's hind-quarters, starting about an inch behind the rib cage, leaving a pom-pom on the tail. Clip the hind legs bare to a point just below the hock. A pom-pom on each hip is optional.

The photos below illustrate the suggested starting points for clipping your poodle.





AIREDALE, WIRE FOX, IRISH, LAKELAND, SCHNAUZER AND WELSH TERRIERS

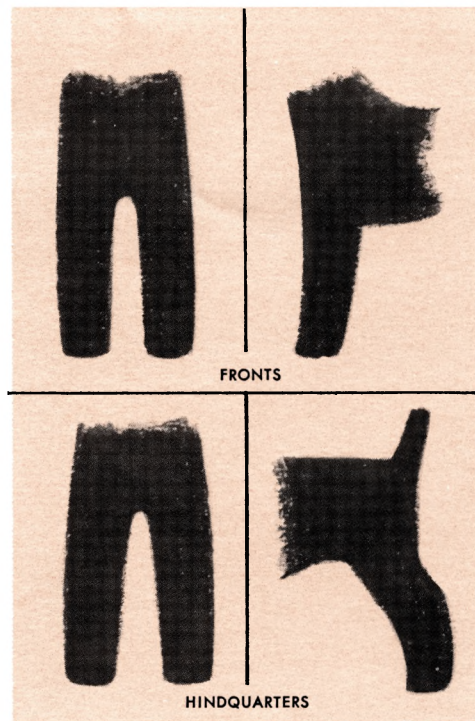
The Airedale, Wire Fox Terrier, Irish, Lakeland, Schnauzer and Welsh Terriers are all clipped in much the same manner.

1. Using the medium blade, begin about even with the back corner of the eye and clip to a point just behind the ears, including both sides of the ear. Then from a line from the corner of the eye to corner of mouth, trim cheeks and about 4 inches down the front of the neck. Be sure to clip with the lay of the hair, so as not to leave a definite line on neck or face.
2. With the same blade, clear around parts and under the stomach to a line with the last rib.
3. With a coarse blade, carefully clip with the grain of the hair over the body, being sure not to clip too close to the skin itself . . . leave enough hair to make an outline similar to that illustrated.



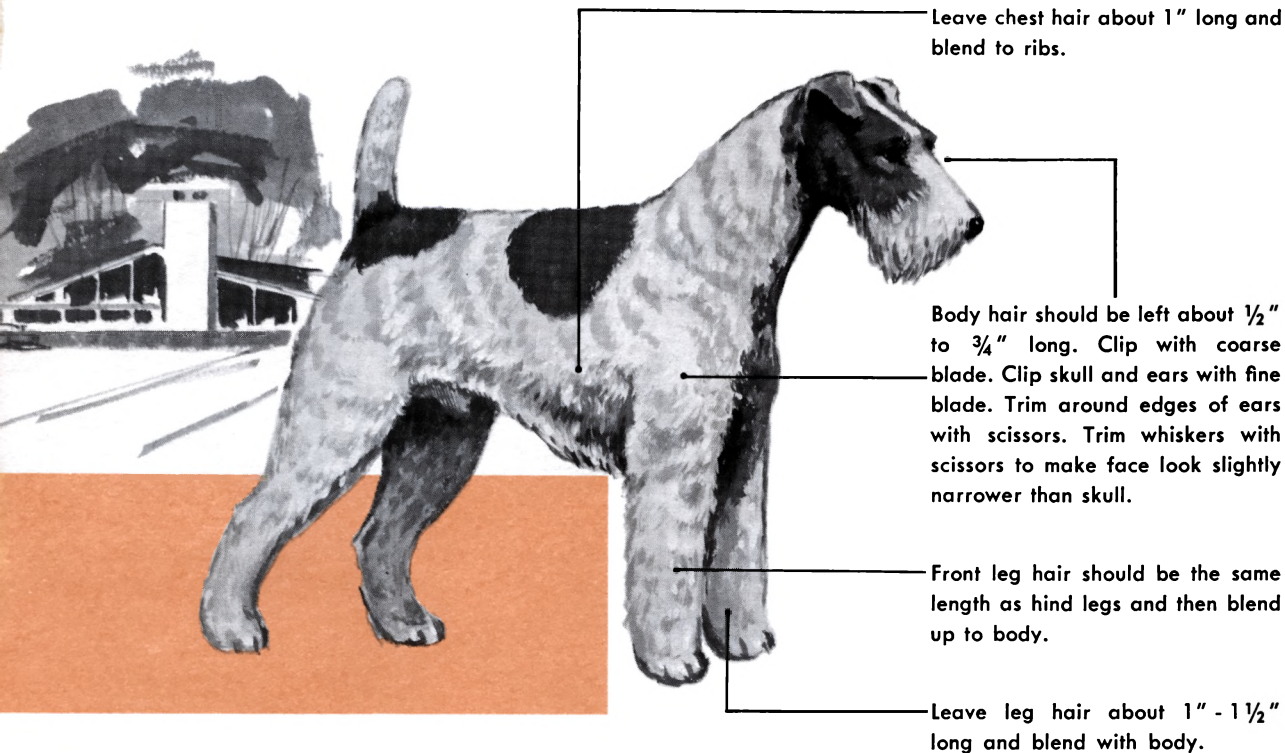
**AIREDALE, WIRE FOX, IRISH, LAKELAND,
WELSH, SCHNAUZER (Continued)**

These terrier breeds are very popular and make ideal pets. Although naturally handsome in appearance, good grooming and clipping further enhances their attractiveness. The drawings and instructions on this and the following page are for pet clips.



Small diagrams are the shapes you try to follow. Try to keep rounded look on legs and feet.

AIREDALE, WIRE FOX, IRISH, LAKELAND, WELSH, SCHNAUZER (Continued)



BEDLINGTON TERRIER

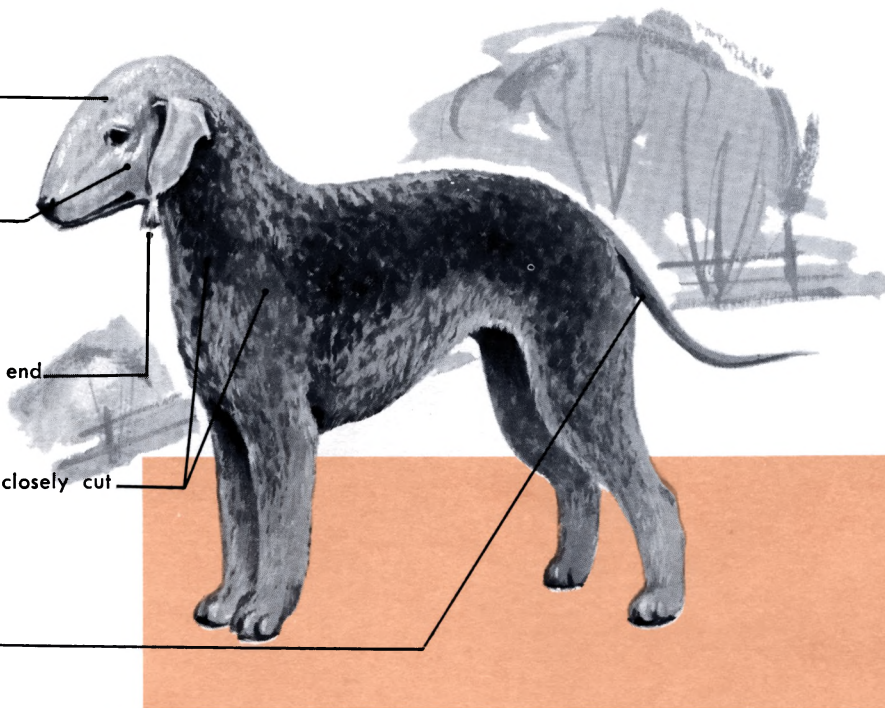
You may shape the head by holding the clipper away from the skin and lightly passing it over the loose ends of the hair.

Clip cheek, under throat and to a line behind the center of ear. Clean all of the lower jaw.

Clip both sides of ear leaving a tassel on the end

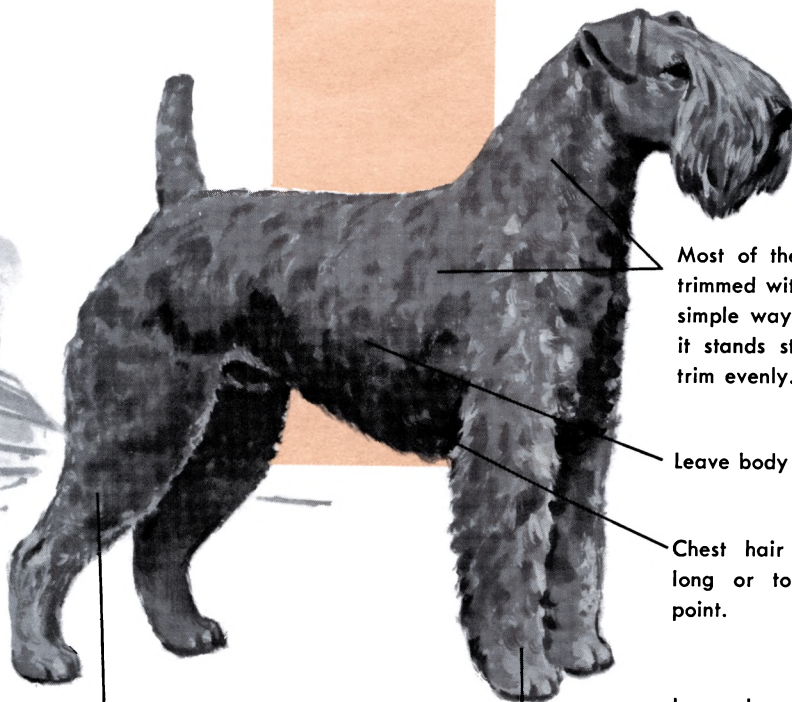
Blend side of neck and shoulders into the closely cut part using a coarse blade.

Leave hair from base of tail $\frac{1}{3}$ the way and blend. Clip $\frac{2}{3}$ of tail. Clip from base to tip with the lay of the hair.



KERRY BLUE TERRIER

Keep the same round look for legs as illustrated.



Most of the body and neck is trimmed with scissors. The most simple way is to comb hair so it stands straight up and then trim evenly.

Leave body hair about 1" long.

Chest hair from 1½" - 2½" long or to about the elbow point.

Leave leg hair 2" - 3" long, blend to body.

KERRY BLUE TERRIER

Using medium blade begin about even with back corner of eye, and clip to a point just behind ears, including both sides of ear. Then from a line from corner of eye to corner of mouth, trim cheeks and trim slightly down front of neck about 4 inches. Be sure to go with the lay of the hair, and ease your clipper so as to leave no definite line on neck or face.

With medium blade, clean underparts and stomach hair to a line even with last rib.

Illustration A below shows the suggested approach to clipping the terrier's face.

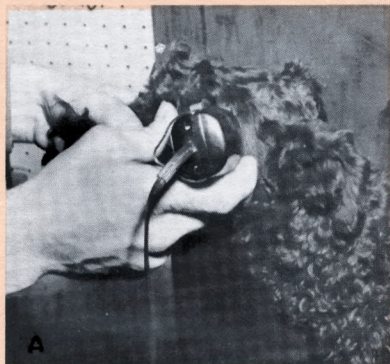


Illustration B shows trimming and blending of the front quarters from shoulders down along forelegs.

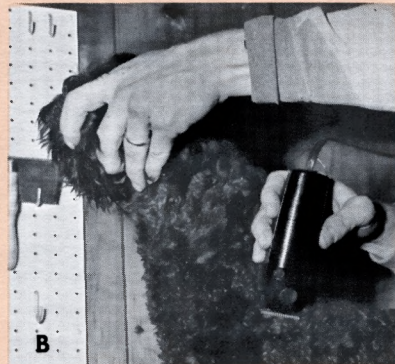


Illustration C shows the trimming of the hindquarters. Blend in neatly with the hind legs.



SCOTTISH TERRIER

Moderately long eyebrows (about 1"). Clean between the eyes.

Face hair should be scissored to narrower width than skull . . . with a more or less round look, but still try to keep all the length of the head.

Clip head and ears close, use a line from outside corner of the eyes to corner of mouth—leave eyebrows and tuft in front of ears. Clip body as lines indicate and blend in legs and ribs. Trim tail thick at base and pointed to end.

Leg hair and underbody hair should be about 2" long and blended from about $\frac{1}{2}$ way down the rib.



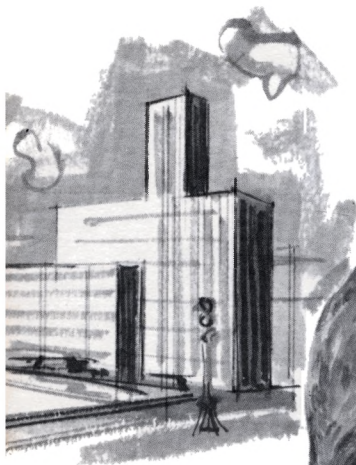
SEALYHAM

Clip skull like wire fox terrier—leave more hair over the eyes.

Face hair should be scissored to the width about same as width of skull.

Clip body with lay of the hair—with coarse blade.

Blend leg hair and rib coat, leaving about 2" on legs and chest.

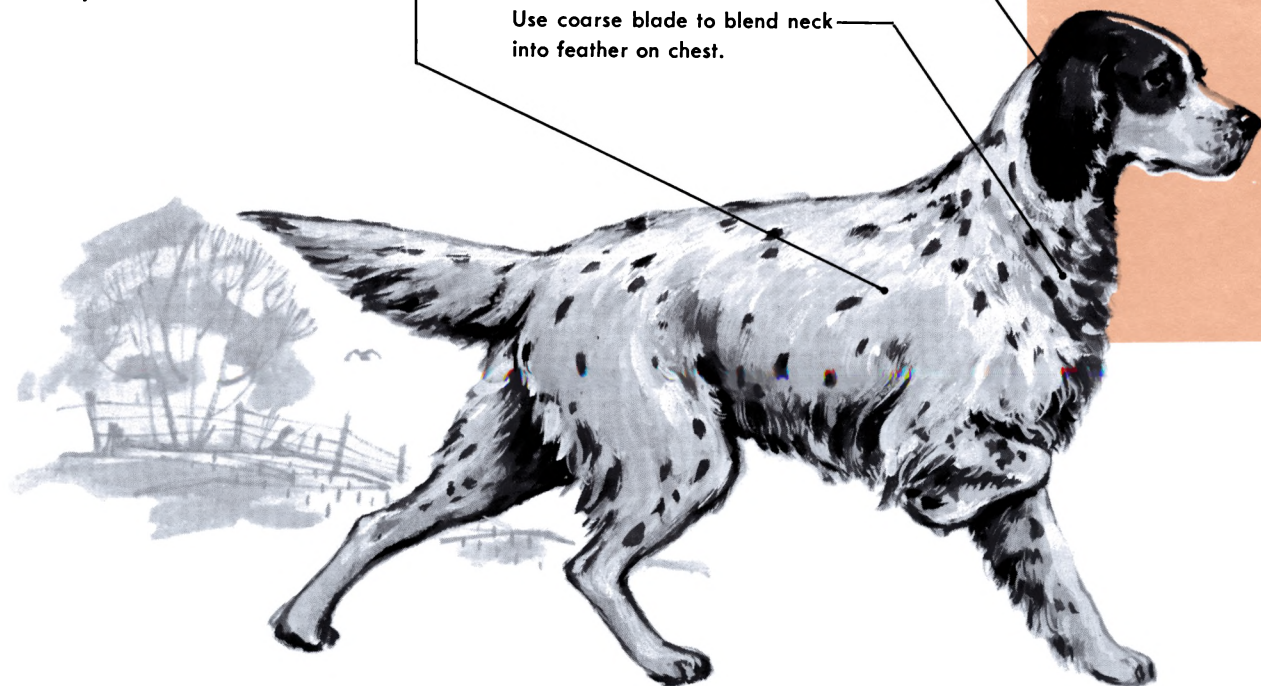


SPORTING DOGS

Blend shoulders and neck to the body.

Clip skull and base of ears, clean under throat, going with lay of the hair.

Use coarse blade to blend neck into feather on chest.



**CLIPPING THE
SPORTING DOGS
FOR THE FIELD**

**ENGLISH SETTER, GORDON SETTER,
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL,
IRISH SETTER, ENGLISH COCKER,
AMERICAN COCKER**

If you are planning to hunt your dogs, it is advisable to clip them about three or four weeks before hunting season opens, so that the dog has a chance to grow a short dense coat to replace the long silky hair which is so easily matted with burrs and twigs. This new coat will provide sufficient warmth and cover for him while making your post-hunting work much more simple.

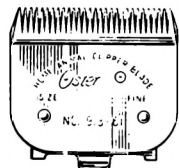
The best procedure to follow is to clip the legs, feet, ears, tail, chest and neck, and hindquarters with the lay of the hair, so as not to leave the dog completely bare. If the hair on the ribs and back is long and silky, best to clip that too, also with the lay of the hair. This shorter coat, while not so glamorous, makes it much easier to remove the burrs and twigs, and dress any cuts and scratches suffered on the hunt. It is also advisable to run a medium fine comb through the dog's coat after the hunt to remove any excess material which may be left in the coat.

Good Hunting!

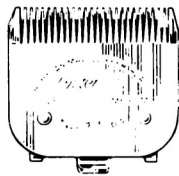


A BLADE FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

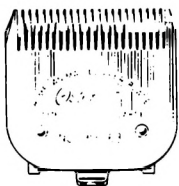
To complement your clipping artistry, additional cutting blades are available through your OSTER dealer. There are five sizes to meet the need of all clipping requirements.



fine—For Poodle and other close clipping. Leaves hair $\frac{1}{32}$ " long when clipping against the grain. Leaves hair $\frac{1}{16}$ " long when clipping with the grain. No. 913-61



medium—For general clipping, also recommended for underbody clipping. When clipping close, leaves hair $\frac{1}{8}$ " long against the grain and $\frac{1}{4}$ " long with the grain. No. 913-62



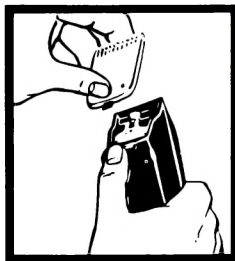
coarse—For general clipping when a coarser clip is desired. Just right to eliminate that "short clipped appearance." When clipping close, leaves hair $\frac{3}{16}$ " long against the grain and $\frac{3}{8}$ " long with the grain. No. 913-63



skip-tooth—Provides faster and freer feeding of long, heavy wire or shaggy coats. When clipping close, leaves hair $\frac{3}{16}$ " long against grain and $\frac{3}{8}$ " long with grain. No. 913-64



5/8 poodle—close cutting poodle blade with $\frac{5}{8}$ " cutting width. For poodle clipping of center stripe, collar, path, saddle semi-circle, leg bands, bracelets, pom poms. Also for curing and trimming paws, snout, head cap and around tail. No. 913-65



CHANGING BLADES

To remove: Important — stop motor; depress "Blade Lock Latch"; pull blade away from clipper to remove.

To replace: Turn motor on; insert blade fully and snap blade into place (it is not necessary to operate the blade latch).

Oster

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